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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

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Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1925.

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UTTOXETER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL
REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

:: Sanitary Inspector ::

For the Year 1925.

ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 TO THE
Uttoxeter Rural District Council,
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the sickness and mortality that occurred in your District during the year 1925.

The estimated population of the Rural District is 8,220. The area of the District is 46,361. The rateable value of the District is £89,992 3s. 0d., land being rated at £52912 10s. 6d. and buildings at £37,079 12s. 6d. 1d rate produces £209 12s. 5d. The amount of outdoor relief is £880 16s. 8d.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths in the district during 1925 was 88, of which 47 were males and 41 were females.

The death rate for the past year was 10.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, which is below the average for rural districts.

The principal causes of death were :—five from tuberculosis, six from bronchitis, six from pneumonia, nineteen from heart disease, twelve from cancer, three from influenza, and twenty-seven died from other defined diseases, but principally from old age. Of the latter, sixteen died between seventy and eighty, fifteen died between the ages of eighty and eighty-five, and two lived to be over eighty-five, and one died at ninety-one years of age. Three inquests were held during the past year.

Births.

During the year 1925 the number of births registered was 143, of which 68 were males and 75 were females. Five of these births were illegitimate. The birth rate is 17.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. Nine infants died under one year of age, giving a death rate of 62.9 per 1,000 children born.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

Twenty-one notifications of infectious diseases have been received during the past year. Of these notifications, two were pneumonia, eight tuberculosis, nine scarlet fever (four of which were removed to an Isolation Hospital), and one of puerperal fever, one of anterior poliomyelitis.

Your district is not supplied with an Isolation Hospital, but arrangements have been made with Etwall to receive cases of scarlet fever.

An arrangement has been made with Stafford Joint Smallpox Hospital for the isolation and treatment of smallpox cases.

Two cases of anthrax were notified by the Police.

The following schools were closed on account of illness in the district :—

Leigh Schools were closed from February 16th until March 16th, on account of measles.

Middleton Green Schools were closed from March 30th until May 4th, on account of measles.

Draycott-in-the-Clay Schools were closed from February 17th until March 2nd, on account of epidemic of influenza.

Rocester Schools were closed from March 12th until April 19th, on account of influenza.

Abbots Bromley Schools were closed from March 2nd until April 19th, on account of measles.

Kingstone Schools were closed from March 30th until April 9th, on account of influenza.

Great Gate Schools were closed from March 30th until April 7th, on account of an epidemic of influenza.

Newborough Schools were closed from February 23rd until March 16th, on account of measles.

The Rural District is made up of small villages, with small farms thickly distributed around the villages.

The principal villages in the Rural Area are :—Abbots Bromley, Marchington, Leigh, Newborough, Denstone, Bramshall, Stramshall and Rocester.

Abbots Bromley has two Girls' Colleges established there. The Colleges have their own water supply from a deep well. The quantity and quality of the water is satisfactory. They also have an isolation hospital.

The village of Abbots Bromley obtains its water from shallow wells, covered in. The supply is good, but liable to surface pollution.

The sewage of Abbots Bromley is dealt with by broad irrigation.

Rocester is a large village with a population of about 1,000 inhabitants. Most of the adults are employed at the Cotton Mill and Dairies.

The water supply and sewage disposal systems are both unsatisfactory. Some serious consideration should be given to the water supply. Good water has been obtained by boring in the village, and there is still a possibility of obtaining an excellent supply by gravitation now that Uttoxeter Urban Council have completed the Quixhill Scheme.

Denstone has its own sewage disposal works. The effluent from the septic tank is satisfactory. Denstone College is close to the village and is provided with a good water supply, and have a satisfactory system of sewage disposal and an isolation hospital.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BAMFORD.

Uttoxeter Rural District Council.

TOWN HALL,

UTTOXETER,

FEBRUARY, 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report dealing with the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year ending 31st December, 1925.

Water Supply.

Denstone.—The water supply which is a constant one, supplies the greater portion of the Denstone Parish. The water is of excellent quality and has no Plumbo-solvent action.

Rocester.—The village of Rocester obtains its water supply from private wells which is not too satisfactory. The top school is supplied from a deep bore-hole close to the school itself. The supply is abundant and the quality of the water is excellent. The lower school has during the year been connected to the same supply and is much appreciated.

The supplying of water for the Rocester Parish might with advantage be obtained from the Urban District now that their Quixhill Water Scheme has been completed.

Other Parishes.—There are also small public water schemes at Abbots Bromley, and at Withington, in Leigh Parish. There appears to be no serious scarcity of water in any of the Parishes within the District.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Denstone.—Denstone has sewerage and sewage disposal works consisting of septic tank, revolving sprinkler and mechanical filter. The effluent which is discharged into the River Churnet is satisfactory and up to the standard required by the Ministry of Health.

Abbots Bromley.—The sewerage and sewage disposal works at Abbots Bromley are satisfactory.

Rocester.—Rocester has a good system of sewerage, but the disposal works are inadequate.

A new length of sewer is required in Ashbrook Lane, Abbots Bromley, the existing sewer being in a bad state of repairs and in an insanitary condition.

Nuisances.

All complaints of nuisances have been investigated. Attention has been given to the following matters:—Repair and renewal of defective drains, removal of house refuse and other foul accumulations, improvement of sanitary conveniences, cleaning of dirty houses, overcrowding, etc.

Factories and Workshops.

Factories and workshops have been periodically inspected and generally found in a satisfactory condition. In a few cases repairs were found necessary as well as lime-washing, which were attended to after verbal notice.

General Housing Conditions.

Owing to the re-opening of the Rocester Brickworks there appears to be a greater demand for houses in the Rocester Parish and slight over-crowding has occurred during the last few months. I consider it essential that twelve new houses should be constructed at an early date to overcome the house shortage.

Draycott also suffers to a slight extent from house shortage where two new houses would probably meet the demand.

In the remaining Parishes the conditions are better and the rate of building meets the demand.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	13
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	6

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspections (1). Total number of dwelling houses which were inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	66
(2). Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing consolidated Regulations, 1925	50
(3). Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3

(4). Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	16
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2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	16
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2). Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices ...	3
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2). Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices	
(a) By owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- (1). Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... Nil
- (2). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil
- (3). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ... Nil
- (4). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil
- (5). Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

(A). Milk Supply.

Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Orders 1885, Milk & Dairies (consolidated Act 1915, the Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922.

Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk have been registered under the above Acts. Inspections of cowsheds have been made periodically, the whitewashing is regularly attended to throughout the District and the premises are well kept.

Several new cowsheds have been erected and repairs to others have been carried out.

- (1). Action taken as to tuberculosis milk and tuberculosis cattle.

All suspected tuberculosis cattle are now reported to the Veterinary Inspector appointed by the County Council who deals with each case under the Tuberculosis Order 1925.

- (2). Number of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923, types of apparatus licenced for the pasteuration of milk ... Nil
- (3). Refusal, or revocation of Registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation ... Nil
- (4). Summerised results of the bacteriological examination of samples of graded and other milk ... Nil

Public Health (Meat) Regulations. 1924.

(B). Meat.

(1). There are no public slaughter houses in the District, there being 13 private ones. All the butchers making use of these have specified days and hours of slaughtering, when inspection is made periodically during these hours as well as surprise visits made at other times.

The marking of carcasses under the Public Health (meat) Regulations 1924 has not been put into force.

All condemned meat is either buried or boiled down at the Knacker's Yard.

(2). Administration of the Public Health (meat) Regulations 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles.

All meat is sold from shops and every precaution taken to safeguard cleanliness by means of linen covering.

(3). The management of the public slaughter houses (if any).

There are no public slaughter houses in the District.

	In 1920.	In January 1925	In December 1925.
Registered	Nil	Nil	13
Licenced	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	13	13	13

(D).

No cases of food poisoning have been reported within the Rural Area.

Notices Served (Informal).

Emptying privies and ashpits	...	...	42
Conversion of privies into pail closets		...	6
To empty liquid manure tanks	...	...	2
Removal of accumulation of manure		...	17
Defective drains	...	...	14
Stopped up drains	...	...	15
Visits and re-visits to infectious cases		...	26
Schools disinfected	...	...	2
Houses	„	...	12
Mattresses, clothing, etc.	...	...	18
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshop	...	...	216
Bakeries	...	...	16
Slaughter houses	...	...	140
Offensive trades	...	...	20
Factories and workshops	...	...	92

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. R. PARRY, M.I. & Cy. E., A.R.S.I.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

